

Monday, May 6, 1861.

We have at last secured paper enough to issue a whole sheet, until the communications are opened by which we have obtained our supplies heretofore. We are obliged to pay extra prices for this paper, although it is of neither the size or quality which we would desire. We shall not, however, increase our charges to subscribers; but to persons buying at our counter, we shall be obliged, for the present, to charge two cents per copy for the *Republican*.

We acknowledge the receipt of Northern papers in advance of the mails from Mr. Russell and Mr. Shillington.

Governor Hicks has designated the 13th of June for the election of members of Congress from Maryland.

William Gray, of Boston, has contributed \$10,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers.

Last Friday, three or four hundred additional national troops were thrown into Fort McHenry.

The Virginia State Convention has adjourned to the 12th of June.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says:

"The Southern troops are arriving at Lynchburg, and going into encampment there."

Colonel Colt has given to the State of Connecticut, breech-loading rifles sufficient to arm a regiment, of the value of \$50,000, and the gift has been accepted.

The "Panthrope" has enrolled already, 2,600 men, to resist the Richmond ramp.

At latest Pensacola dates, April 26, the rebel force was larger than ever before, and was increasing. Secession authority gives 8,000 as the number.

A private letter from Keokuk, Iowa, April 29, represents that the Union men are being driven out of Northern Missouri in considerable numbers.

The Omaha papers state that on the 23d of April the managers of the Hamilton and St. Joseph railroad gave notice that certain companies of United States troops coming East would not be permitted to pass on the road. This is pretty well, considering that the road was built mainly upon the strength of a grant of lands from the United States.

We doubt if sending the Massachusetts regiment to the junction of the Washington branch with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad had any reference to the movement to open Baltimore to the passage of the national force. We believe that it had reference to the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry, and was designed to prevent them from attacking Baltimore, the defence of which city from internal and external traitors is an object of great solicitude with the Administration. The possible aid of loyal citizens of Baltimore are entitled to protection.

The Louisville Journal has articles from Nashville, to the effect that John Bell's recent speech was misinterpreted, that he is not in favor of secession, and (in substance) that he fell in with the prevailing sentiment in favor of arming for defence against the North, as a matter of policy only. The Journal believes that Mr. Bell's intentions were and are good, whereas his course was judicious, or otherwise.

Wheeling.—At an adjourned meeting of the merchants of Wheeling on Thursday, they unanimously resolved to pay taxes, to put in the hands of the Richmond Junta, which has undertaken to sell out the State to Jeff. Davis & Co.

Missouri.—See our telegraphic dispatches. The Governor's message dated on Friday. He is endeavoring to carry out what has been long known to be his policy, viz: arming the State, under the pretext of defence, as preliminary to secession. But he will be foiled by the people of Missouri.

Five Hundred Thousand Men.—Some letters from last week on our first page, indicate, as might be expected, more correct instincts of patriotism than nationality or military ambition. One of them adopts from the New York papers the idea that the President should have called out 500,000 men, instead of only 75,000.

The Military Situation.—There are thousands of troops at Annapolis and this city, on the road between Annapolis and this city, on the Harrisburg and Potomac railroad, the working parties engaged in repairing it, are advancing rapidly, under cover of troops, but without opposition from the inhabitants, and expect to get through to Baltimore by Tuesday (tomorrow).

On the Philadelphia and Baltimore road, 600 hundred troops have crossed the Susquehanna and advanced to Aberdeen, eight miles this side of Havre de Grace and twenty-eight miles from Baltimore. The rebuilding of the long bridges over Gunpowder creek and Bush river, will take some time.

The Relay station, at the junction of the Washington branch with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was occupied yesterday by a strong detachment, which will prevent the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry from coming down to co-operate in any movement which the Baltimore mob might venture upon.

Captain Theodore Fink, U. S. A., died of apoplexy, at Detroit, on the 2d inst.

MARYLAND.—The resolution to put the State into the hands of the secessionists, by creating a committee of public safety with dictatorial powers, has not yet finally passed the Senate. Late last Saturday evening, after a protracted struggle of three days, it was recommitted, and the impression then was at Frederick, that it would be defeated. The public sentiment is so strongly opposed to it, that even the Baltimore Sun is obliged to denounce it. It was this same adverse public sentiment, which compelled Ross Winans, of Baltimore, to decline the honor and the risks of being a member of the proposed committee. The Winans begin to recollect that they have fortunes exposed to confiscation, and that it may be most prudent to keep out of sight, in their secession operations.

By Tuesday, the railroad from Harrisburg will be opened quite to Baltimore. The repairs are proceeding rapidly, and not only without opposition from the inhabitants along the road, but with their warm concurrence. They want their old facilities of trade and travel, and they never had any sympathy with the objects of the Baltimore mob.

VIRGINIA.

It is the fourth Thursday, the 23d of this month, and not the fourth Monday, when the people of Virginia will, so far as law goes, have the right to vote for members of Congress and members of the Legislature, and to vote also upon the ratification of the ordinance of secession. To what extent they will have the opportunity, as a matter of fact, to vote freely upon these several matters, will depend largely upon the movements of the troops of the United States. Northwestern Virginia will vote freely, at any rate; but in the Valley of Virginia, and in the tide-water region, the dispersal of the overawing hands of terrorists must first be effected. If that could be accomplished, the voting down by the people of the ordinance of secession, would be an assured certainty. But the shortness of time to the 23d precludes the hope that it can be more than partially accomplished in season.

The great military movements of the country cannot, of course, be controlled to suit the emergency of this Virginia election, important as it is; but it is believed that it will consist of these movements to take measures which will liberate considerable portions of Virginia from the oppressive thralldom in which it is now held.

It is not doubted here that an overwhelming majority of the people of that State are in favor of the Union, and that they will embrace the first opportunity to repudiate the action of a Convention, in which a secession majority was notoriously procured by the intimidations of the Richmond mob.

If it shall so happen that the ordinance of secession is voted down on the 23d, Tyler, Hunter, Mason, Rives, and their associate conspirators, will take to flight without firing a gun.

A MISTAKE.—The Charleston (S. C.) Courier publishes the following dispatch:

"Richmond, April 25, 3 P. M.—To Governor Pickens: We are fellow citizens once more by an ordinance passed this day. Virginia has adopted the Provisional Constitution of the Confederate States."
JOHN TYLER.

It is only the Richmond Convention which has sold out to Jeff. Davis. Virginia has done no such thing, and never will.

A "PALMETTO DODGE."

Centlemen recently from South Carolina inform us that the leading traitors in that State are very happy over the fact that, by the action of Virginia, the field of war is shifted, so they flatter themselves, from their own State to the Old Dominion. They laugh at the thought of their safety, and congratulate each other that their plantations are to escape the devastation recently resulting from the meeting of hostile forces. "Charleston is now the safest place in the country," one of these traitors boasted, when the news arrived in that city of the action of G. V. Letcher and his fellow rebels.

It is evident that the "chivalry" of South Carolina have played off a very shrewd Yankee trick on their brethren of Virginia. They were very much alarmed at the prospect that their State would have to bear the shock of battles, and they were anxious to hear the news of the action of G. V. Letcher and his fellow rebels.

BLACK TROOPS.—We have heard that black companies were being organized at various points of the South, which seems to be confirmed by the following from the N. O. Picayune, quoted in the N. E. Review of Friday:

Fifteen Hundred Free Colored Men in Arms.—On Monday night, a monster meeting of some two thousand men, representing the colored population of New Orleans, was held, to take into consideration a committee of resolutions, previously published in our papers.

The meeting was addressed in an impassioned manner by Mr. Armand Lanuse, and the resolutions adopted unanimously. At the conclusion of the proceedings, fifteen hundred of these patriotic fellow men stepped forward and signed their names, as ready to perform military duty. Their stock has not degenerated, and they will fight as faithfully as their fathers did with Jackson. At the time of the insurrection of the slaves of St. Domingo, the free colored men most earnestly tendered their services for its suppression, to the authorities. They were doubted, and their aid rejected. Had they been accepted, the negroes would not have triumphed. Most of the whites who escaped with life were saved by the exertions of the free colored men.

A PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT.—The President has appointed Isaac Henderson, navy agent at York.

RECEPTION OF THE BODIES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS IN BOSTON.—IMPOSING CEREMONIES.—Massachusetts, yesterday afternoon, received for the first time the bodies of the soldiers who died in the battle of Fort Sumter, and the bodies of the soldiers who died in the battle of Fort Sumter, and the bodies of the soldiers who died in the battle of Fort Sumter.

The people were not notified, until a late hour, that the bodies were expected to reach the city. But sudden and brief as was the notice, it quickly spread through the city on thousands of tongues, and multitudes poured forth from their business places and workshops, to participate in the silent but impressive ceremonies of receiving these sacred remains, and confiding them to the care of the Commonwealth, which, but two short weeks before, had sent them forth to battle for their country and the honor of her flag.

The bodies were three in number. Only one of them, that of Corporal Samuel H. Newbom, of Lowell, company I, sixth regiment, is identified. He, it will be remembered, died in Baltimore on Saturday last, from wounds sustained in the brutal and cowardly attack upon his regiment. The other two remain untraced to this day. One of the two is probably the body that was outraged and kicked and mangled after death, accounts of which have been published. They were contained in metal cases, which were enclosed in substantial pine boxes.

As the procession moved the band played the dirge, "Unfold thy bosom, faithful land," and in solemn and measured tread proceeded on its way, the escort marching with reversed arms. The route taken was up Beach, Harrison, Avenue, E-st, Washington, to Belmont, Tremont, Park Beacon, past the State House, Jory, Mount Vernon, Beacon to the State Chapel.

The scene in Tremont street was deeply impressive. An immense multitude lined the mall and the sidewalks, while a crowd, dense and black, preceded and accompanied the escort. Many women were affected to tears, and not a few men felt their eyes moisten in presence of this display. At Park street another multitude were in waiting for the procession. The steps in the State House yard were completely filled, and when the procession reached the State Chapel every foot of ground in every direction was occupied by men, women, and children. It was not mere curiosity that called so many out, but a deeper feeling than that, we venture to say, moved the hearts of this generation on any public occasion.—Boston Atlas of Thursday.

HANGING NEGROES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has a number of slaves residing in a large town in the interior of South Carolina, recently received a letter from his husband, a violent secessionist. The writer, among other things, stated that he was at Charleston with the soldiers during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides and four dwellings in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hanged, and the writer says he supposed they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

Here are facts which do not get into the Southern papers, but which show the state of feeling at the South, and how poorly the people are prepared to go to war on a large scale.—Phila. Free Press.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—Eight Thousand Lives Lost.—By the arrival of the California steamer yesterday at New York, we received news of the Panama Star and Herald up to April 24. From them we learn the particulars of a terrible earthquake at Mendoza, South America.

Mendoza is situated on the eastern slope of the Andes, and is the first town met with in the Argentine Confederation, after crossing the Cordillera from Chile. It was a place of considerable importance, from its location on the frontier, and contained about twelve thousand inhabitants. For upwards of a hundred years it had not been visited by an earthquake, and the people there lived in comparative safety from the scourge of these terrible visitations. Fortunately, however, during the evening of the 29th of March, about 8:45, a shock was experienced, running from North to South, and at the same time another from South to North, which lasted about five seconds, leaving in ruin every dwelling and public building in the place, not a single house being left standing, and destroying upwards of 8,000 of the population.

The accounts of this dreadful affair are terrible; whole families have been swept into eternity in an instant, and the few who have escaped are left homeless, naked, and starving. The catastrophe has thrown a gloom over the whole of Chile, as many of the leading families of Santiago who had gone to reside there on account of their politics, have perished. The commercial community of Valparaiso also are likely to suffer heavy losses, as a large trade was carried on between the two places.

It was reported that San Juan, a town of considerable importance, about thirty leagues from Mendoza, was destroyed, and that the river, leaving its original bed, had completely inundated the place, but this latter news, as well as the reported destruction of the other towns, requires confirmation.

The light boats and buoys of the Rappahannock river have been removed.

THE REACTION IN VIRGINIA.

From the National Intelligencer of Saturday.

From a gentleman of standing, residing in Jefferson county, we have received the following letter, which, at the request of the writer, we lay before our readers:

APRIL 30, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: The civil war is doing its work here. A body of troops is stationed here, and they would starve were it not for taking by force everything they consume, and paying for it with Virginia stock, worth from fifty to forty-three cents in the dollar. Some of our farmers are not planting more corn than will suffice for their own consumption; some are giving up land they have not cultivated in corn, for the reason that they do not wish to make crops to be seized in this way. If fifty soldiers could be quartered, upon these terms, upon every district in the Commonwealth, she would vote down the secession ordinance by a large majority. Ten days ago I did not know that a single individual in this end of our county would vote against it beside myself. I am now perfectly satisfied that the people of the two districts that vote here will vote against it by a decisive majority, and I believe the vote of our county will be against it; and I am assured by gentlemen of the neighboring county of Berkeley, that it will go against secession by an overwhelming majority. Some of our people wish to join the Western Virginia Commonwealth, if the people of the old Commonwealth sustain the secession ordinance. The question has just been started here in the valley, and its subsequent discussion and decision will depend upon the above contingency. Business of all kinds is suspended, and, as usual in such cases, there is great privation and suffering among the poor.

CALIFORNIA TRAVEL PROTECTED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, New York, May 3, 1861.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

I have received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy, advising me that he had ordered one of the steamship sloops of war now in the Pacific to Annapolis, for the protection of our steamers while coming at port. This, with other precautions, will insure their entire safety, with their passengers, mails, and treasure.

Very respectfully,
ALLAN McLANE, President.

HON. EDWIN H. WEBSTER.—This gentleman was last Tuesday renominated by a Union Convention, held at Bel Air, as representative of the second Congressional district in the next Congress. The Bel Air American, commenting upon his selection by the Convention, says: "We have heard no objection to him in this quarter, and we believe the people of this district will see the propriety and importance of turning him to the House, without any serious opposition."

NEWS ITEMS.

An order was issued yesterday from headquarters, discharging the military from duty, except a battalion, which will be retained for special duty. One effective company of fifty men from each of the four regiments will form the battalion, under command of Maj. Parks.—Baltimore Sun of Saturday.

Two of the officers of the steamer City of Norfolk, named Crawford and Horn, who, it is alleged, landed 800 slaves on Cuba about a year ago, were arrested on Wednesday, in New York. Horn was released on bail, and Crawford was committed for trial.

The U. S. steamer Richmond, now in the Mediterranean, has been recalled. She is a second-class steam frigate, 2,000 tons burden, and was built at Norfolk.

The Legislature of Tennessee has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that in view of the death of the past two years, and the probable extraordinary demand for cereal and forage, to supply the absolute wants of our State and of the South, that the agriculturists of the State be, and they are hereby, requested to devote the breadth of arable land in the State to the culture of grain and grass."

The price of provisions at Fredericksburg, Virginia, have advanced, in consequence of the large number of troops encamped there, from fifty to one hundred per cent.

Governor Hicks has issued his proclamation, designating Thursday, the 13th of June, as the day for holding a special election in Maryland for the choice of members of the next Congress, which is to assemble in special session in Washington on the 4th of July.

Twenty-five thousand Minie rifles have been purchased in Canada for the United States Government, and more can be obtained, it is said.

The main portion of the fleet to blockade the Southern ports will be at sea within a week. It will consist of fifty war vessels, with steam transport sufficient to accommodate a land army of 200,000 men. They will blockade every part whose entrance has six feet of water. The army on board will require the rebels to keep in arms, at the various assailable points of their coast, an aggregate of at least 120,000 men. How they will pay and feed this force, remains to be seen.

An examination of the records at the Observatory shows the fact that Lieut. Maury has for several years past impressed upon the minds of scientific bodies abroad, that this country was destined to disruption, and that the Government would not last three weeks after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln.

We are at last in possession of official details concerning the situation of affairs at Harper's Ferry, after the destruction of the armory by Lieut. Jones. It seems that the work was by no means an entire success. The fire did not touch one large depot, which contained 8,000 stand of first class arms, and the entire machinery of the armory is in as good order today as it ever was.

SECESSION ROT.—The Union demonstration, held at Lexington, Mo., on the 21st inst., was broken up by the secessionists. One Union man was shot, but not seriously injured. There was to have been a Union meeting in the afternoon, but it has been suppressed by the secessionists. The secession flag now waves in front of the court-house.

The Union Convention met in Baltimore on Thursday, and adopted a resolution to adjourn until the 23d inst., so that all the counties might be represented.

Heavy trains freighted with beef, cattle, sheep, and hogs are now running to Baltimore from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Louisiana has furnished to Memphis, Tenn., several 22-pounders, 3,000 Madsen's rifles, and 200,000 rounds of cartridges. The Confederate States Government has also sent to that city several pieces of ordnance and 1,500 guns.

The Fairfax News says: "We are pleased to learn from an official source that the order restricting farmers in this county from attending the Washington markets has been rescinded so far as relates to wool, coal, vegetables, and the products of the dairy."

Amongst the conspicuous offers made to the Government, we are much gratified to refer to the proposition on the part of the board of directors of the large railroad car works at Rochester, New York, near Pittsburgh, Penn. The directors of the establishment referred to have unanimously made a voluntary tender to the United States Government, free of charge, of their entire factory and all its machinery and appurtenances, for the purpose of manufacturing arms.

The facilities for transportation are quite complete between Annapolis and Perryville. The passage is made in three and a half hours. Twelve steamers are employed on the route, among which are the propellers Ariel, Josephine, New Era, W. H. Wieldon, and the J. Patterson. The large side-wheel steamer Delaware carries two rows of freight-cars on deck, to and from Perryville. A railway is now being constructed through the grounds of the Naval School, so that rails laid to the wharf will enable the cars to be run off and on the Delaware without unloading the freight, mails, and express goods from the cars.

There is much enthusiasm in Montreal in favor of supporting the American Government.

COLONEL BENTON ON THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

From vol. II of "Thirty Years in the Senate."

"The regular inauguration of this slavery agitation dates from the year 1835; but it had commenced two years before, and in this way: nullification and disunion had commenced in 1830 upon complaint against protective tariff. That, being put down in 1833 under President Jackson's proclamation and energetic measures, was immediately substituted by the slavery agitation. Mr. Calhoun, when he went home from Congress in the spring of that year, told his friends that the South could never be united against the North on the tariff question—that the sugar interest of Louisiana would keep her out—and that the basis of Southern union must be shifted to the slave question." Then all the papers in his interest, and especially the one at Washington, published by Mr. Duff Green, dropped tariff agitation, and commenced upon slavery, and in two years had the agitation ripe for inauguration on the slavery question. And, in tracing this agitation to its present stage, and to comprehend its rationale, it is not to be forgotten that it is a mere continuation of old tariff disunion, and preferred because more arduous."

GEN. JACKSON ON NULLIFICATION.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1833.

"I have had a laborious task here, but nullification is dead, and its actors and courtiers will only be remembered by the people to be execrated for their wicked designs to sever and destroy the only good Government on the globe, and that prosperity and happiness we enjoy over every other portion of the world. Human gallows ought to be the fate of all such ambitious men, who would involve their country in civil war, and all the evils in its train, that they might reign and ride on its whirlwinds, and direct the storm. The free people of these United States have spoken, and consigned these wicked demagogues to their proper doom. Take care of your nullifiers; you have let them among you; let them meet with the indignities of every man who loves his country. The tariff, it is now known, was a mere pretext. * * * Therefore, the tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question. * * *

THEATRE!

H. BLAND and W. WITHERS, Jr., Lessees.
L. P. ROY, Manager.

SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MR. EDWIN LAGRISSE,
Of the Twelfth New York Regiment,
Supported by Messrs. Bland, Roy, and Baker;
and Miss A. P. Mann, Mrs. Bland, and Mrs. Mann.

MONDAY EVENING, May 6th,
Will be presented:

THE MAID OF CROISSET.

IS HE JEALOUS?

BOX AND COX.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, \$3.
Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents; lady and gentleman, \$1.
Dress Circle and Parquette—gentlemen, 25 cents; ladies, 25 cents.
Box office open at 10 till 2, and from 2 to 5.
May 6

UNITED STATES MILITARY ROUTE.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the travelling public, TWO DAILY LINES FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, and other points North, will leave the depot, near the Capitol, on and after Monday, May 6th, at 10:20 A. M. and 10:30 P. M., for Anna City; thence, by steamers, to Perryville, and railroad to Philadelphia and New York.

Passenger Trains from the North,
Leaving Philadelphia at 10:30 A. M. and 11 P. M., will arrive at the depot at 10 P. M. and 9:30 A. M.

Trains for Annapolis
Leave Washington depot at 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.
Leave Annapolis depot at 9:30 A. M., 5:45 and 10 P. M.

By order of the Secretary of War:
THOS. A. SCOTT,
General Manager.

Proposals for Coal and Wood.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE U. S.
April 18, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office till 12 o'clock on Monday, the 6th May next, for furnishing for the use of the Senate, five hundred tons of best whitish furnace coal (small steamboat size), and seventy-five cords of dry spruce pine wood. The whole to be packed away in the vaults of the Capitol, in the places which will be shown on application to the Engineer in the service of the Senate; and to be delivered by the 30th of June next. Bids for the faithful execution of the contract will be required.

Bids for the coal and wood will be considered separately, and satisfactory arrangements must be made for the correct measurement of both.

ASBURY DICKINS,
April 19—6th M Secretary of the Senate.

INTERESTING TO Office seekers, Office holders, and Everybody Else.—If you want an office, buy a nice suit of Clothes from SMITH, No. 460 Seventh Street.

If you want to have an office, buy a nice suit of Clothes from SMITH, No. 460 Seventh Street. If you wish to look nice, buy a suit of Clothes at SMITH'S anyhow. Feb 28—6m

DR. JOSEPH T. HOWARD.
OFFICE No. 363 Fifth Street, between G and H streets. dec 4—6m

In America, the liver is the best abused of all the organs in the body. It is made the saddle of all other organs. As a consequence, it is often out of order and not unfrequently nearly inactive. This need not be; on the contrary, it is quite unnecessary. A little common sense, and a sufficient quantity of *Croley's Bile Beans*, will keep the liver right, and make many a man and woman now miserable, quite happy. The Bile Beans regulate and strengthen the liver, no less than purify it. They enable that important organ to perform its functions, and without this is done no person can be healthy. For diseases of the stomach and bowels, fever and ague, debility, or any weakness of the system, these Bile Beans are unsurpassed. For sale everywhere by druggists and grocers.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, the 30th day of May next, unless the whole amount offered be sooner taken at par, for thirteen millions nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars of Stock of the United States, under the act of Congress approved 22d June, 1860, authorizing a loan, and providing for the redemption of Treasury notes. This stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and will be redeemable in ten years from the first day of January last.

No offer, by the terms of the act, can be accepted at less than par, or for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor can any offer be considered unless one per cent. of the amount thereof be first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer.

Offers, under the above conditions, for the amount above stated, or any portions thereof, will be accepted, and the sums so accepted must be deposited either with the Treasurer of the United States, or some one of the Assistant Treasurers above named, before the fifth day of June next.

On the receipt here of the certificates of the proper officers, showing such deposits, certificates of subscribed stock will be issued to successful bidders, or their assigns, in sums of one thousand or five hundred dollars each, as may be required. Subscribed stock so issued will carry interest from the date of such deposit, and will be transferable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulations of the Department.

Should any accepted bidder desire certificates of stock with coupons of semi-annual interest attached to each certificate, they will be issued accordingly in sums of one thousand dollars each, with coupons attached for interest from the first day of July next. Such coupon stock, instead of being transferable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of the certificates. The interest on such coupon stock from the date of the deposit thereof, until the first day of July next, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder, or his attorney, by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The proposals under this notice must be enclosed on the envelopes, "Proposals for Loan of 22d June, 1860," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., or such proposals so addressed may be put under cover to the Assistant Treasurer, New York, who will forward them to this Department, to be opened and decided. It is desired that each sealed proposal may be accompanied with a note addressed to the Department, stating the name of the bidder, and the sum bid for, in order that the bids may be opened whenever the whole sum offered is subscribed. The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders will be included in the final deposits of the principal.

S. P. CHASE,
may 1—3twif Secretary of the Treasury.

JUST RECEIVED, at Smith's, No. 460 Seventh Street, a large lot of Spring Clothing, Hats, and Caps. All for sale, at very low prices. All persons in want of goods in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices are lower than at any other house in town. Feb 28—6m

PURE BOSTON ICE!

WALTER H. GODEY, of Georgetown, has now on hand a large supply of the above desirable article, which he respectfully informs the citizens of his District, will be delivered to them by his wagons, during the ensuing season, at prices to suit the times.

Orders left with the drivers, or at my office, corner of Green and Dumbarton streets, Georgetown, will be promptly attended to.

WALTER H. GODEY,
apr 6—1m Georgetown, D. C.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Piano, Voice, and Violin.

PROF. W. A. LOVELAND, continuing his vocation as Music Teacher in the city of Washington, would announce to extra persons coming here to reside that he offers his pupils the superior advantages of a thorough and greatly improved system of instruction, including the department of Harmony and Composition.

Having had nearly thirty years' experience in teaching, he is able to adapt the lessons pleasingly and philo sophically to the comprehension of the scholar, so that much of the tediousness common in musical discipline is obviated, and study and practice rendered highly attractive.

Prof. L. has taught in this city several years, and is pleased to refer to numerous patrons for the most favorable testimonials.

Prof. L. will keep in tune the pianos of his pupils without extra charge. Orders may be left at his residence, No. 432 Seventh Street, near G; at Mr. Adamson's book store, Seventh Street, opposite the Post Office; or at Mr. J. F. Ellis's music store, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Tenth Street. may 16*

M. SMITH,
Fashionable Tailor,
No. 618 Garrison Street, between I and Fr,
Ginia Avenue, N.Y. Yard.

CONSTANTLY on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods. Jan 10

THE ONLY GOOD PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

Ever published, just out, and sent by mail free on receipt of 25 cents.

The sale and clubs of twenty supplied at low prices by FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, mar 9—1f